Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1807. [No. 2046.

Sales at Vendue.

Onevery Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES
- 12 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 50 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 2 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- do. alum
- 6 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper

TEAS
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 50 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31 d

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hessey.

Nov 26. S3m

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West-Indies; burthen 650 barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2, d.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 24. d

☞ Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage to Victuals, may have i *fresh* and *good*, at *four pence halfpenny per quart*, by applying at the store of

Thomas Cruse,

Opposite the Alexandria Bank.

A L S O,

Ale at twelve and half cents, and Sweet Cider.

December 8. d2w

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNAMARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.

November 26. dtf

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15. dts

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ PALMERS Packet will sail for Norfolk in a few days.

Dec. 14.

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.

APPLY TO

Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14. d

John G. Ladd,

Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & molasses, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermacaeti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermacaeti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and beeves tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of soal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.

TEAS
- Imperial
- Old Hyson
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson Skin and
- Souchong

WINES
- Port
- Madeira
- Claret
- Sherry
- Lisbon and
- Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

RUM
- Jamaica
- Antigua
- Windward Island and
- New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises, about four miles from Alexandria, on the side of the turnpike road leading to Winchester, between the ford of Holmes's run and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been levelled by two different men, is made by one of them a little over and by the other something under thirty feet, is accommodated with four and one quarter acres of land for the buildings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money, the remainder in equal payments of three, six, and nine months. A title will be made when all the payments are completed—This sale is authorised by a decree of the court of chancery of Virginia, and the title will be made by the subscriber in consequence thereof.

William Hartshorne,

Receiver of the effects of *John Sutton* and *John Mandeville*, under the order of the Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2. dts

BALTIMORE

Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also, Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] eo1m

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8. d

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land*.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Deneale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. ts

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate,

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, *TEAS*,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 hlls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26 d

EXTRACT,

From the communication of the Governor of Virginia, to the Legislature.

The last legislature directed that a certain number of the public arms should be retained in the armoury, and that all the others, after arming the militia of certain towns and counties, should be distributed among the different regiments of the commonwealth, according to their respective strength. The executive had commenced the performance of this duty, but were induced to suspend it in consequence of the aggressions of the British squadron.——A distribution in the mode prescribed, would have left too much exposed that part of the state then immediately threatened with invasion. Moreover it was believed that the requisition of the president of the U. S. made it necessary for each state to arm its own quota.——I trust therefore that the conduct of the executive in suspending the general distribution, will be approved by the legislature.

The operations of the manufactory of arms have been conducted with the ability which distinguishes the superior genius & indefatigable exertions of the superintendant of that very important institution. A detailed report of its operations is in a state of preparation and will in a few days be submitted to the view of the legislature.

By a law of the last general assembly, the Penitentiary establishment was placed under the sole and exclusive control of the executive. They duly estimated the importance of the trust, and have effected a radical change in the rules and regulations of the institution. In a communication like the present, nothing more will be expected than a statement of the general result; and it with much pleasure I assure the general assembly that that result is equal to the expectations of the most ardent admirers of this most benevolent and humane institution. The most perfect order and system have been introduced into every department; the health of the prisoners, is perhaps not inferior to that of any equal number of persons in any other situation whatsoever; their conduct, with very few exceptions, has been marked by industry and a ready submission to all the rules and regulations prescribed for their government, and it is believed that, in many instances they have been returned to the community with renewed dispositions, principles and habits which will make them useful citizens——One fact, in relation to this institution is believed to be worthy of remark. It is the extraordinary effect produced on the convicts generally, by the well timed extension of pardon to those, who have been distinguished for the uniform propriety of their conduct during their confinement, or who have afforded proofs of a reformation of character. Until about twelve or eighteen months past the instances were rare in which the executive were induced to exercise the power of pardon: For the law having wisely apportioned punishment to crimes, by a scale, just, but humane, and having moreover in the application of this scale to particular offences, allowed to the juries a wide range for regulating it according to the circumstances attending each individual case, it was believed that the great purposes of public justice required that punishments should be inflicted, certainly and inflexibly, according to the law as pronounced by the judgments of our courts. But the convicts, seeing themselves thus doomed to confinement and punishment, which no act of theirs could tend to shorten or mitigate, and nothing terminate but the slow lapse of time itself, were deprived of all hope. They lost the only incentive to correct conduct which could be expected to influence hearts already wicked or depraved, the prospect of advantage or interest. They manifested the most unruly spirit, and vicious dispositions, which were restrained only by the certainty of immediate punishment. They were unceasingly engaged in concerting plans for effecting their escape, in the accomplishment of which they sometimes contemplated even the murder of the keeper and his family & the destruction of the building. The executive determined at length to pursue a course different from that before adopted; they occasionally selected as objects of mercy and pardon, those of the convicts, most remarkable for their industry, orderly conduct, and uniform submission to the regulations of the institution, whilst they invariably turned a deaf ear to the petitions of those of an opposite character, even where their claims to mercy were warmly and strongly urged by numerous and highly respectable characters from without.

The motives to such intercessions were known to be correct, and were duly appreciated by the executive; but they could not permit their decisions to be influenced by any other considerations, than those arising from the good conduct of the convicts themselves: and it was distinctly communicated that the spirit of insubordination to the law manifested by attempts to escape from the confinement and punishment which they prescribe, would be considered as affording an incontestible proof that the discipline of the penitentiary had not yet produced its desired effect, the reformation of the offender; and that under such circumstances pardon would be solicited in vain. This change of policy was no sooner announced than its effects were manifested in the charged conduct and deportment of the convicts, by which, each seemed now desirous to recommend himself to the attention of the executive. In the performance of their duties in relation to the penitentiary, the executive acknowledge with pleasure, the great advantages they have derived from the co-operation of the twelve respectable gentlemen, who, as visitors, at the request of the executive, and without any other inducement than the laudable desire of rendering a public service, have undertaken regularly to visit the penitentiary to superintend its operations, and to suggest to the executive such improvements, as experience and observation shall dictate. Mr. Abraham Douglass, formerly of Philadelphia, who was appointed keeper, on the resignation of Mr. Mims, to a long acquaintance with all the details of such an establishment, and a knowledge of the great principles on which it is founded, adds, it is believed, that steady uniformity of temper, that benevolence and humanity of heart, and that energy of character, so necessary in the keeper of such an institution. He devotes an undivided and unremitting attention to its interests, and bids fair to conduct us to all the advantages which can be expected from such an establishment. The philanthropist will not be assailed by the objection of the œconomist, that these advantages are purchased too dearly, by the extravagant expenditure of the public treasure. I enclose the general account between the commonwealth and the penitentiary for the period commencing the 1st day of April (when the present keeper commenced his duties) and ending the 30th November, drawn upon the principles which have heretofore regulated similar estimates, and exhibiting a balance in favor of the institution of 10370 dollars and 94 cents. In order however to ascertain the real profits of the establishment, it will be necessary to deduct from this sum, the amount of the salaries of the officers, and of some incidental expences, the whole of which cannot, it is believed exceed 2600 dollars, and will leave at least 7700 dollars cleared by the institution in the short space of eight months. A detailed statement of the operations in the different branches of manufacture, will be embraced by a subsequent but early communication.

I submit herewith the report of Charles Beale and Joseph Grigsby, esquires, on the subject of the road directed to be opened from the upper navigation of James river to the upper navigation of Kanawha river, made in pursuance of an act of the last assembly. I also enclose a report on the same subject, made in the year 1805 by Charles Arbuckle and James Anderson, jun. esquires, as being referred to that just mentioned; together with a statement of expenditures of public money on this object. I am sorry to observe that it is so far from being completed, as in its present state, to afford but few advantages. The executive will not fail to do their duty as prescribed by the act of the last session; but the farther interposition of the legislature will be necessary, and their attention is invited to the subject. This road is highly necessary to the accommodation of a large portion of our fellow citizens, and may be made, not only the best chain of connection between the navigation of the eastern and western waters of our state, but perhaps the most advantageous channel for communicating the commerce of the Atlantic to the Mississippi and its vast tributary streams. At a time when the operation of a law of congress is about to suspend almost the whole of our commercial intercourse with a particular nation from which we have heretofore drawn our principal supplies, and when we are threatened with a war which would materially affect the whole of our foreign commerce, every circumstance that will facilitate the communication between the remote parts of our country, and extend and improve our internal navigation, merits the serious attention of the legislature. In this view, the Dismal Swamp Canal, connecting the extensive waters of the Chesapeake bay, with those of Albemarle Snund, will become a very important object, in which the public must feel a deep interest. I expect to receive, in the course of a few days, more particular information on the state of this canal than I now possess, and I shall take pleasure in communicating it to the assembly. I am not sensible that there is any circumstance in relation to any of the other public works or establishments, that requires to be made the subject of particular communication; but, should the legislature wish any information in respect to any of them, or any act of the administration of the government I shall take pleasure in imparting it, as far as may be in my power.

If the present unsettled state of our foreign relations ought to induce a more than ordinary attention to subjects relating to internal navigation and domestic commerce, how much greater will be its influence in exhorting us to be prepared for defending our dearest rights against foreign aggression? In every age, and in every state of society, the maxim, that the best mode of averting war, is to be prepared to repel it, has been admitted to be the dictate of the soundest wisdom. If there could heretofore have been a doubt on this subject, that doubt will be removed forever by the history of the present times. We might, in confirmation of this truth, refer to some late occurrences in Europe, in which we have no farther interest than to profit from the instructive lessons they afford——But we need not go beyond the limits of our own experience. We have felt that the sincerest love of peace, and the most scrupulous regard for justice, have not preserve dus from the most humiliating insults and the most aggravated wrongs; and the clouds which we now see collecting in our horizon, indicate the approaching storm of War——But if we cannot avert it, let us be prepared to meet it——Supported by the conscious righteousness of our cause, and animated by the spirit of freemen, let us diligently cultivate every art, and provide ourselves with every means which will make that spirit formidable. The important institution of our manufactory of arms has never yet been put into that extensive operation of which it is capable——With an adequate appropriation of money by the legislature we might annually double the number of arms heretofore manufactured. Supplied with these in the quantities which might be thus furnished, the militia of Virginia, animated by the purest patriotism, would want nothing but the advantages of discipline, to confirm the maxim of republicanism, by affording "the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state."

And while we are referring to Europe for examples to teach the mourful necessity of a constant preparation for war, might it not be proper to enquire, by what arts, and by what system of tactics, one nation has been able to triumph over almost all others in that quarter of the globe? I suspect that the cause of her triumphs will be found to originate in the advantages derived from her military schools. Might it not be proper to enquire, how far we also, might derive advantages from similar institutions, under the patronage of the legislature? On this important subject, I do not venture to pronounce an opinion: it is for the decision of the general assembly.

I perform a very melancholy duty in announcing to the legislature, the death of Mr. Lewis Harvie; respected for his virtues, and admired for his talents. By this lamented event, a vacancy is occasioned in the privy council, and our country has lost a citizen who promised to become, at no distant period, one of her fairest ornaments.

I enclose the auditor's official statement of the revenue for the year 1806, accompanied with an account of the expenditures, as also a list of balances due from the sheriffs and collectors. There are several other subjects of importance which I shall embrace an early opportunity to submit to the general assembly.

I am with the highest respect for yourself, and the body over which you preside, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CABELL.

To the honorable the Speaker of the

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create emulation.

November 12. 6

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *November 7.*

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law.

CONTINUED.

Mr. *Eppes* said, that in voting against the reference of this petition he should not consider himself as casting a censure on the presenting it, or as violating the right of petitioning which every man possessed. One reason only would influence him in his vote. He did not consider congress possessed of that information which would enable them to act on any subject relative to our relations with Great Britain. He thought the house should not depart from a rule which they had laid down, though they had been four weeks in session, and every gentleman felt a sense of the injury received, they were determined not to take any step till they had full information on which to ground their determination. And now because a body of merchants came forward and petitioned for it, should they depart from that rule? It had been said that not referring it would be a disrespect for those who offered it; and the gentleman from South Carolina had said it would be a violation of the constitution. With respect to the petitioners, a petition introduced by them would meet with the same respect from him as if it had been introduced by the most conspicuous member in the house: if a motion had been made by a member to enquire into the propriety of repealing this law, he would in the same manner have voted against referring it.—As to the constitutional right of petitioning, when a petition was received & read, the constitution was fulfilled. Whether it should be referred or how otherwise disposed of, remained for members to determine, for which decision they were answerable to their consciences. This objection was fully answered by the precedent in the case of the Yazoo claim, the memorial of which was rejected without a reference. Under these views he should vote against the reference, and in doing so, did not wound the feelings of any member, or consider himself as violating the constitution.

Mr. *J. Clay* conceived that the constitution, in securing to every citizen of the U. S. the right of petitioning, meant that the nature of his petition should be enquired into; but he was neither advocating the petition nor vindicating the intentions of every man whose name was subscribed to the petition; he only wished that a proper respect should be paid to it. There was no necessity for entering into executive secrets, or to go into the office of the secretary of state; he merely wished an enquiry into the petition.

Mr. *Cook* was sorry that so much time had been spent to so little purpose; he conceived the committee of commerce & manufactures had no farther information on our political relations than any other part of the house.

Mr. *Rhea* (T.) said he should always consider sacred the constitutional right of petitioning the legislature on any point; but it was in the power of the legislature to say whether they would give that petition a hearing or not after they had received it.

Mr. *Lyon* said it was immaterial as to the respectability of the petitioners. He understood what the nature of the petition was, and thought it right that they might make an enquiry: he wished them to have a direct answer, and as quick as possible by a refusal to refer their petition.

The question was agreed to be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Randolph* very much regretted that the gentleman from Massachusetts should have attempted to make this a party question—but as the yeas and nays were called he was compelled very reluctantly to say a few words upon it.

[Mr. *Crowninshield*, in explanation, said, that he had no idea that any thing had dropped from him which went to shew that he considered it a party question, for he did not mean so to consider it himself; he did not know the political characters of the petitioners; whether in or out, whether called republicans, or of what other denomination. It ought not to be discussed as a party question, but the question ought to be this: whether in our present delicate situation it were proper to refer it at all? He would not interrupt the gentleman further.]

[*Debate to be continued*]

NGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

AY, *November* 7.

DEBATE

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for a repeal of the non-
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continued]

TUESDAY, December
DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Smilie* said, the question was whether they would appropriate a certain sum of money for the defence of their ports and harbors: he had not heard it said, and he hoped it never would be said, that they ought to defend themselves beyond their own shores. He confessed that he was now called upon to give his vote upon a question, to the decision of which he was not competent; but it being his duty to decide, he should, in this as in other subjects with which he was not well acquainted, depend upon the opinions of those who were. He believed many gentlemen in the house were in the same situation with himself, not being acquainted with naval affairs. It was the duty of the executive to communicate information in answer to any enquiries which it was necessary to make. They had performed their duty, and the answers were in favor of gun boats. Should he then pursue any opinion of his own in contradiction to this when he had no evidence on which to support that opinion? Certainly not; he should depend upon those who possessed better information than himself, except there was something so absurd in their opinions that he could not swallow it.

For his own part Mr. S. conceived that building of frigates was not the proper mode of defending our ports and harbors, and he could not see, if they were to build frigates, why an enemy's frigates drawing the same depth of water and being so much more numerous than ours could be, could not come into our rivers, and capture them; whilst gun boats could retire into shallow water from the pursuit of so superior a force. He hoped they should never go beyond their coasts to contend with the nation with which they were now at difference, so as to have occasion for large ships of war; gun boats lying in our waters would render services and if pressed by a superior force, could retreat.

He hoped that the sea was not the theatre on which they meant to defend themselves; he would venture to prophesy, were that to be the scene of contest that all their ships would soon swell the navy of the enemy; and he did believe that the system of defence proposed was at least as suitable to answer its intended purpose as any other.

Mr. *Chandler* said that when they had information from actual examination, that the contemplated number of gun boats would be necessary, he did believe that the proposed sum should be appropriated to that object. The gentleman from Pennsylvania who had moved this amendment, professed himself as willing to protect our ports and harbors as any gentleman but wished to strike out part of the number of gun boats, in order to adopt another mode of defence. Admitting that a frigate could be built for the sum which would complete 88 gun boats; could he demonstrate that the force of 44 guns would be equal to 88 of heavier metal? Another thing he would mention; when they had constructed 88 gun boats, a part of them might be removed, and they could increase or diminish the force at any particular place as occasion might require if they had one frigate in place of them, they could not divide her strength, and it could be retained at one point only.

Mr. *Newton* said it was not his intention to take up the time of the committee in a disquisition on the subject of gun boats; though were he to attempt it, he had no doubt but he might be equally qualified with some gentlemen who had displayed their eloquence on this occasion. He thought they should now take into consideration the situation of this country in relation to Great-Britain. Why were they now talking of defence, of fortifications, and of gun boats? Because they had arrived at a perilous crisis; the nation had been attacked; the blood of its citizens had been spilt, and they must have war if reparation were not made. They heard by the papers that a minister was to be sent to negociate on this subject; but when that minister arrived here, would any gentleman say that they would receive that reparation which he was prepared to offer? He believed not.—When our affairs were thus situated, and as the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Macon) said a few days ago, when they were actually in a state of war, ought they not to make a better use of their time and the public money than in debating on the details of a bill? If a treaty with Great-Britain were laid upon their table at this moment, should they on that reason desist from preparations for defence? No: that nation had trampled on every moral principle; there was no faith in her; paper and parchment were no security for her good conduct. If they wished to be respected by that power they must place themselves in a situation to return injury for injury, to retaliate on her for the violation of their rights. When they did this, they might expect something like decency of conduct or respect for their rights from that power; until they put themselves in a situation to command her respect, they would expect in vain to receive it.

Debate to be continued]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, *December* 9.

One day later from Europe.

The brig Peace arrived at this port last evening, in 31 days from the Downs. She left there, the 12th of November, the ship Augusta, Howe, of Boston, getting under way for Virginia, to touch at Portsmouth for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Munroe and his family.

At the same time came up the ship Indian Hunter, captain Newman, in 28 days from Liverpool (having performed her voyage in 90 days, 31 of which she lay there in dock) and brings London papers of the 12th November, one day later than our advices by the Brutus.

In addition to the articles which we have selected for this day's Mercantile Advertiser, we learn from the paper of the 12th that the Statira frigate, with Mr. George Henry Rose on board, after beating about 3 days in the Channel, had been obliged to put into Portsmouth.

The English government had not issued their proclamation declaring France and her dependencies in a state of siege, and prohibiting all intercourse with them except directly from an English port; it not having received the signature of the king. A private letter from a member of parliament mentions that it would be published in the London Gazette of the 14th. It is calculated, the opposition writers assert, inevitably to produce a temporary suspension of British commerce, and probably its ruin; and it is argued, on the other side, that England is not at all dependent on commerce, that her manufactures are no source of national wealth, and that the annihilation of her foreign trade would not necessarily diminish her strength. The propriety of this vigorous measure depends solely on the accuracy of these maxims.

The Declaration of the king of England relative to the Copenhagen expedition has been treated in the official paper of the French government with unusual virulence. It disavows Bonaparte's intention of violating the independence of Denmark, reprobating such a measure as "a signal injustice, that would have been a stain on the emperor Napoleon in the eye of posterity, whose opinion is said to be not indifferent to the great sovereign!"

Price of Stocks, Nov. 12th, one o'clock: 2 per cent. reduced 62 1-2—3 per cent. consols 62 1-4—Omnium 1-2, 3-4 premium.

LONDON, *Nov.* 12.

We stated in our yesterday's paper that all friendly communication between this country and Portugal had now finally terminated, and to-day we are sorry to confirm this account by inserting the following Proclamation of the Prince Regent, bro't over by the Auckland packet, just arrived at Falmouth, in 11 days from Lisbon:

EDICT BY THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL.

It having always been my greatest solicitude to preserve within my dominions, during the present war, the most perfect neutrality, upon account of the acknowledged benefits resulting therefrom. It being, however, impossible to preserve that neutrality any longer, and considering besides how desirable a general pacification is to humanity: I have been pleased to accede to the cause of the continent, uniting myself to his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and to his Catholic majesty, with the view of contributing as much as in my power to the acceleration of the maritime peace: wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this kingdom shall be immediately shut against the entry of the ships as well of war as merchant, men belonging to Great Britain, &c.

Given at the palace of Mafra, the 20th October, 1807, by order of the prince regent our sovereign—That all persons may have due notice, it is ordered that the edict be publickly affixed.

J. F. LUDOVICE.

LISBON, Oct 22, 1807.

By our Plymouth correspondent's letter, we find that two vessels of the Boadicea's convoy had put into that port in ballast, from Oporto not having been suffered to load. They state that the Newfoundland fleet was not permitted to enter the Tagus; an exception however was made in favor of seven vessels in distress.

We have received additional Madrid Gazettes—They chiefly relate to some actions that have taken place between the Spanish gun boats and our sloops of war, in which the enemy claim the advantage.

A proclamation has been issued at Gibraltar in pursuance of the one recently made by the court of Madrid. It commands all subjects of Spain instantly to quit the garrison. And prohibits the stay of any foreigner whatever, but under certain restrictions.

A private letter from Helsingburgh mentions that Russia had threatened to march an army through Finland, if the king of Sweden persisted in carrying on the war.

The treaty of Tilsit is again said to be very unpopular in Petersburgh.

Dispatches have been received from his excellency lord Granville Levison Gower, our ambassador at the court of St. Petersburgh. It is supposed that they are of the most interesting nature as a Cabinet Council assembled at a late hour at the foreign office, to deliberate on their contents.

2 *o'clock, P. M.* We have just seen letters from Bilboa, which state that no French troops had entered Spain, and that none were expected. These letters are totally silent on the reported death of the king of Spain.

Letters from Badajoz furnish the important intelligence that in consequence of an arrangement conclued between the Prince Regent and Bonaparte, the sea ports of Portugal are immediately to be garrisoned by Spaniards. They enter under the name of the auxiliary army of Portugal.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19.

WASHINGTON, *December* 18.

In the House of Representatives this day, Mr. *Thomas*, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States, to Hamet Caramalli, ex-bashaw of Tripoli. This report was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. *Mumford* presented a petition from the manufacturers of copper in the city of New-York, praying, that no additional duty may be laid on copper in sheets imported into the United States. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

At 12 o'clock a message was received from the President of the United States, which the speaker declared to be *confidential*; the doors were accordingly *CLOSED*, and continued so during the remainder of the day.

The Boston Gazette gives an extract of a letter received in that town from London dated Oct. 17, which says "the limits of Louisiana are settled at Paris. The Rio Bravo is the boundary line."

The Aurora of the 16th gives the following rumor.

It is reported that the emperor of Russia, by his ambassador at Paris, has made a proposition for the formation of a new maritime code, the basis of which is to be *the freedom of the seas*—and that in consequence of the recent attack on Copenhagen, that every power in Europe be required to exclude British ships and manufactures, until that government shall restore the navy of Denmark and acquiesce in the new law of the ocean.

And it is further added, that the Russian minister signified to the American ambassador, that he was authorised to propose a treaty on that basis with the U. S. guaranteeing *the free navigation, territory and rights of the contracting nations.*

MR. SNOWDEN,

SIR,

STERN winter is now rapidly approaching, and the wants of the poor of this town are rapidly growing in magnitude; a charity sermon hath lately been preached at the Presbyterian meeting house, the good effects resulting therefrom, hath done great credit, both to the proposers thereof, and the benevolent citizens of Alexandria, justly celebrated for their deeds of charity. Another sermon is now pending, and will soon be preached, for the like benevolent and praiseworthy purpose, and the writer of this hath not the least doubt on his own mind, but that the good citizens of this town, will with pleasure attend, fraught with the same liberal and heaven directed charitable sensations by which they were actuated on the 29th November. He also, charitably thinks that there is a probability of several well disposed people yet remaining in Alexandria, who either were absent or did not think altogether so charitably on the 29th as their fellow citizens, yet are possessed of hearts that can be melted into a tender feeling for their suffering brethren, especially at this approaching inclement season, and by way of awaking those dormant passions, and moulding them into charitable actions. The writer fondly flatters himself that the inclosed lines, intitled "*Remember the Poor*," are well calculated, and hopes that if you can spare the room, that you will be so very good as to give them a corner in your useful paper.—They are addressed particularly to those

Who never have known the keen anguish of care,
Nor felt the sharp pangs of distress—

And by doing so 'tis to be hoped, that they will be productive of some happy effects, and at the same time oblige a friend to poverty, as far as possibly is in his power.

J. M.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

WHEN the Cold hand of winter disrobes every tree,
And tempests obscure the sky;
When the fast falling snow drives over the lea,
And nature benumbed doth lie;

When the smooth gliding river no longer doth flow,
Withheld by the keen freezing wind;
When pale sickness and want are attended with woe,
And the wretched no comfort can find;

When the lab'rer returns to his cottage with dread,
Debarr'd from his daily employ;
When his children around him are clam'rous for bread,
And despair doth his bosom annoy;

Then ye rich, and ye gay, who sumpt'ously fare,
And whom independence doth bless;
Who never have known the keen anguish of care,
Nor felt the sharp pang of distress;

Relieve, with compassion, the wants of the poor,
Whom fortune has doomed to stray;
Nor let the sad widow, who begs at your door,
With anger be turned away.

C. Thompson,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Informs the RESPECTABLE INHABITANTS of Alexandria and its Vicinity,

THAT he has commenced business in the house adjoining Mr. *Guy Atkinson's*, Fairfax-street, where some SPECIMENS may be seen.

December 18. eo4t

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

STOLEN, from on board my Packet, on Saturday night last, lying at Berry's wharf, in the Eastern Branch,

One small Bale of Goods,

Containing the following Articles, viz.

ONE piece of *superfine black Broadcloth*, containing ten and half yards—one ditto *Brown Holland*—five pieces narrow *Black Ribbon*—three pounds of all-colored *Thread*—two pounds of *Blue* ditto.—Whoever will detect the Thief, and secure the Goods so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

Joseph Johnson,

Master of the City Packet

December 18. eo3t*

One Cent *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber on 10th of Dec. 1806, *Amos Mitchell* an apprentice to the carpenters trade—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice—The above reward will be given for bringing him home, but no further charges.

Hugh Carolin.

December 16. 3t

FOR SALE,

21 Shares in the Bank of Potomac.

Also, in fee simple,

One Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, opposite the residence of *Jonah Thompson*, Esq. 35 and half feet front, 123 feet 5 inches deep, on which is erected a two story Frame House 24 and half by 18 feet, and a back building 14 and half by 40 feet, with a good cellar under the whole—One Lot on the east side of Fairfax-street, 27 feet 9 inches front, 96 feet deep, with a cellar sunk on the front.

Also, on Ground Rent, or Fee-simple,

One Lot on the north side Queen-street, near the intersection of Queen & Water-streets, 23 feet front, 88 and half feet deep, on which is erected a neat frame house 20 by 16 feet, 1½ story, with a porch, and back building 12 by 27 feet, and a good dry cellar under the whole—One other Lot adjoining, the same dimensions, with a 3 feet alley between, with a small house, cellar and kitchen.

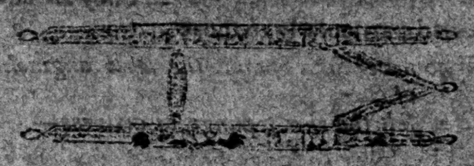
The above property will be sold on moderate terms—one-fifth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance on a liberal credit.

ALSO,

90 perches Stone, fuitable for cellar walls.

Hugh Carolin.

December 16. 3t



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesal and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December next, WILL BE SOLD *at public sale, on the premises, that pleasant seat—*

PROSPECT HILL,

he late residence of *John Gibson*, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND; the greater part under good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary outhouse in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be *six months credit*, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,
James Reid,
Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16. eots

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co, JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.

Dumfries,
Dec. 9, [11] dts.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,
December 9—[15.] lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria:

Has just received for sale, a large supply of *FAMILY BIBLES.*

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. *Apply as above.*

Nov. 27. 3tawlm

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water,

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. e3

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.
Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated,—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to [illegible] in the human frame, and preserve leading vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold: on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 16. dts

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 21st November, 1807,

Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional shares do make a fifth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th of December next, to receive proposals for making two miles of the Little River Turnpike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer.

November 24. 3taw20thDec

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. [illegible] who is on his way from here to New-York forming his correspondence.

November 23.

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